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Approved For Release 2005/04/28 : CIA-RDP79T00472A001500010017-7

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OCI No. 2318/65

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
Office of Current Intelligence  
7 September 1965

## INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

The India-Pakistan Situation  
(Report #17 - As of 1100 AM EDT)

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2. Pakistani press services are reporting that Indian planes bombed Rawalpindi and Karachi in West Pakistan and Dacca, Chittagong, and Jessore in East Pakistan on the morning of 7 September. India has denied these reports. However, there are eye-witness reports of bombing in the Chittagong area of East Pakistan, and Rawalpindi airport is known to have been bombed last night.

3. Pakistan continues to claim major victories in the air war. Latest reports allege that India lost 24 planes in last night's and this morning's air battles. These losses are said to be additional to the 22 Indian planes the Pakistanis already claim to have destroyed. Pakistan claims 11 Indian Canberras (B-57) were destroyed on the ground this morning in an attack retaliating for the Indian raids on East Pakistan.

State Department review completed

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4. India has replied to the Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire, stating that this would be possible only if Pakistan halts further crossing of the Kashmir 1949 cease-fire line, withdraws from positions already occupied, and respects the border between the two countries in the future. These are conditions to which Pakistan will not agree at this time. U Thant has said he will take the first available plane to the subcontinent to attempt to arrange a cease-fire. Meanwhile, Ayub Khan has said that he will accept the offer of Kenyan President Kenyatta to mediate the dispute.

5. Prime Minister Wilson has said that Great Britain will not honor any Pakistani request to CENTO for help against India. Wilson said that the U.K. would not become involved in helping one Commonwealth member in a war against another.

6. Communist China has issued another statement in support of the Pakistani position and strongly condemning Indian "aggression." The Chinese statement claims that India continues to occupy Chinese territory and that India cannot evade responsibility for having taken the first step in committing aggression against Pakistan. This statement is undoubtedly designed to cause India concern without committing China to any course of action. There is no sign that Chinese forces have moved toward the Indian border since the current Indo-Pakistani conflict arose. From Moscow, Soviet Premier Kosygin has again called for restraint on both sides in the present conflict.

7. Ambassador McConaughy comments that during his meeting with President Ayub yesterday, Ayub seemed generally calm but was clearly under great strain. The ambassador says that Ayub is presently preoccupied with winning US and other allied support in the immediate crisis by invoking agreements and demanding their fulfillment. He is apparently determined to gain all-out US support for a final settlement of the Kashmir problem. The ambassador expects Pakistan to give a good military account of itself in the fighting, while gaining sufficient diplomatic support to force through a Kashmir solution.

8. The U.K. High Commission in Pakistan believes that the Pakistan Government has been remarkably deficient in policy as opposed to operational planning, and that it is unduly self-confident with regard to its capabilities and notably obtuse in anticipating the reactions of others in the present crisis.

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